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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1887.

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HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES .- The First Bayomet Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. B. 9th N. Y., New York City.

THE SAUNDERS RAID .- An account of a during and successful expedition. By S. Cordell Fry. Battery D, 1st Ohio L. A., La Crosse, Ean. THE COLORED TROOPS .- An interesting

series of articles on their Organization and Service. By Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. Inf., Fort Keogh, M. T.

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THE SULTANA DISASTER .- A Thrilling Eketch of that Awful Culamity. By J. W. Elliott, Captain, Co. F, 44th U. S. C. T., In-

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TWENTY-TWO years and some months after Appenattox is rather late in the day to recognize the "Confederate States," Mr.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND explains that the fing business came before him as " a mere matter of discretion." Whereupon he proceeded to commit a grave indiscretion.

An official letter from Lincoln to Stanton terming the rebel "combinations" the "Confederate States" would be worth untold millions of dollars now to the holders of Confederate war claims.

No story of constancy and devotion in Fox's Book of Martyrs is more touching than the meek humility with which Adj't-Gen. Drum endures crucifixion to save his official superiors.

CHARLES SUMNER POST was the first in the Department of the Potomac to vote upon the proposed Dependent Pension Bill. There was a full meeting of the Post, and the vote was unanimous in favor of the bill.

WHENEVER you see a man or a paper howling against the G.A.R., you can rest assured it is because he or it has been unable to make use of the Order for some selfish purpose.

A PAVORITE subject with painters is the the chasm to save his country. A compa piece to this should be painted of Cleveland flinging Drum into the chasm to save him-

ONCE begun there is no telling where this thing would stop. We might see the Government asked to pay a bill rendered for the board, medical attendance and funeral expenses of the men confined at Anderson-

swhile, too.

right there where the boys put them when they brought them from the hard-won fields; right where Lincoln and Stanton laid them with brimming love and admiration for the gallant men who risked and laid down their lives for them. The present probability is that they will stay there

Our flags were still there!

parel-hoop-skirt, waterproof cloak, etc.belonging to a resident of Benuvoir, Miss., named Davis. If we recollect right, his first name is Jeff or Jefferson. Wonder if they have this done

TO "THE CONFEDERATE STATES." It is simply beyond comprehension how any intelligent man who passed through the war period could write such an astounding letter as Mr. Cleveland did to the Secretary of War, suspending the return of the flags. What in the name of all that is wonderful could have induced a President of the United

States to write such a sentence as this:

I have to-day considered with more care than action of your Department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States, offer-Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterward recovered by Government troops; and to THE CONFEDERATE STATES the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which, etc.

This is the first official intimation made by any one that there ever was such a thing as the "Confederate States"-let alone that they are still in existence. Mr. Lincoln or any of his great Cabinet would have a thousand times rather cut their hands off than write such a sentence. They spoke constantly of the "so-called Southern Confedmatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive cracy," but to have officially termed them the "Confederate States," would have been a full concession of the vital principle of the rebellion; a concession of the nationality of the Confederacy, an admission that the war was "a war of conquest," and would have given France and England the opportunity they yearned for, to recognize the Confederacy as one of the Nations of the earth.

> The official use of this term is a full concession of a principle upon which the rebels based their right to secode. It formally recognizes a claim which Lincoln and the Union leaders would never admit for one instant in any shape or form. This was that the States as such could make war upon the Government. The rebels insisted that the States were sovereign and independent-that they could withdraw from the federation and make war upon it precisely as any nation can make war upon another. This was the very corner-stone of secession. The war for the preservation of the Nation was based on the directly-opposite idea. From first to last it was sternly held by every Union statesman, General and soldier that the States were as much an inseparable part of the Nation as a County, a Township, or a City. Their machinery was seized by conspirators, and their names and authority used to promote treasonable designs; but these acts, being in violation of the supreme law of the land, were void from the first. States never could or did make war upon the Nation; it was done in certain States by "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," to quote President Lincoln's first proclama-

> The war for the preservation of the Union was waged in the strictest accordance with this theory, and the settlement at its conclusion made with similar exactness. There was no peace made with the States, as there would have been had there been any recognition that they had made, or could make, war as States. On the contrary, the men in arms resisting the authority of the United States were forced to surrender, the "combinations" were broken up and rendered powerless, and the men assuming to be Governors, Legislators and other functionaries of the States were compelled to desist from exercising official powers. In no instance was any man recognized as having power to commit the State to any act of rebellion, or to conclude peace after a war.

As fast as our armies reached the Capitals of the so-called Confederate States, the men who were pretending to be the Governors Legislators and other officials were dispersed or deposed without ceremony.

Now, 22 years after these unlawful "combinations" were crushed under the mailed hand of Loyalty-after 22 years of acquiescence in this act-there rises up a President who officially repudiates the entire Union theory of the war, and indorses that of the Secessionists. He goes still farther and speaks of the "Confederate States" in the present tense, as if they still existed, and as if the present Governments of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are the legal successors of the "combinations" set up to resist the authority of the United States.

Nor does he stop here. The Adjutant-General of the United States Army, acting under his orders, addresses an official communication to the present Governors of the States we have mentioned above, which also assumes that they are the legal successors of the mobile Roman Curtius flinging himself into | illegal Governors of the rebellion period, and | dispatches began to pour in upon him? that those illegal Governors and Legislatures had the same authority to raise "volunteer organizations" to fight the United States that the legal Governors of the "loval States" had to organize forces to support the Gov-

In passing we confess a strong curiosity as to how the people of the States which attempted to secede will relish in this year of Grace, 1887, being officially termed "Confederate States," and distinguished in that way from the rest of the Nation, which, at the same time, is officially designated as

the loyal States." The legal consequences of this enormous blunder may overshadow the strong sentimental objections to the return of the captured flags. By steadfastly denying the legality of any act of the so-called State authorities in support of the rebellion the Government avoided liability for countless THERE are some articles of wearing ap- millions of dollars of obligations and claims that might otherwise have been fastened upon it. When it forced the acceptance of this position upon the States that had been embraced in the so-called Confederacy, it have also been boxed up to send back "with relieved them at once of all liability for any a record of the circumstances of their cap- share of the enormous Confederate debt, or ture." It would undoubtedly "promote other claims arising out of the rebellion good feeling" in that gentleman's breast to The whole account was sponged off with one

and the ex-Confederates were freed from a

load which would have crushed the South. The foreign holders of the Confederate bonds have always denied the right of the United States to do this, and within a few years they have received such encourage. ment in this view from eminent lawyers that at the last session of Congress they employed a prominent lawyer to appear before the Judiciary Commitwhen the subject was orally presented to me the tees and make an argument that United States was legally responing to return, if desired, to the LOYAL States the sible for damages to the amount of the claims, because our Government had interfered unwarrantably between them and their debtors to prevent the collection of their debts. They intimate that the British and French Governments may be induced to take their view of the matter, and in some diplomatic way secure the payment of at least a portion of their claims. When we remember the large holdings of Confederate bonds by the English and French aristocracy, and leading men-Gladstone himself having no less than \$100,000 of them-we will perceive that this threat cannot be dis-

Their shrewd lawyers and the lawyers of holders of hundreds of millions of other Con federate war claims are not likely to let this stupendous blunder of Mr. Cleveland pass unimproved. We can rest assured that we shall hear much more of it when the time comes that they can use it to advantage.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The law applying to the captured flags is so clear that no one has the slightest excuse for misinterpreting it. The following is the act entire, the italics being our own:

CHAPTER LXVIII. An act to provide far the collection and preserva tion of such flags standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the United States from their

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representtives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the War and Navy Departments be, and they are hereby directed to cause to be collected and transmitted to them, at the seat of the Government of the United States, all such flags standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the Army and Navy of the United States from their enemies. Section 2. And be it further enacted, That all the

said which are now in the possession of the Departments aforesaid, and such as may be hereafter transmitted to them, be, with all convenient dispatch. delivered to the President of the United States, for the purpose of being, under his direction, preserved and displayed in such public place as he shall deem Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the sum of

the above purposes out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved April 18, 1814.

This appears in the Revised Statutes in the following shape: Sec. 218. The Secretary of War shall, from time

to time, cause to be collected and transmitted to him, at the seat of Government, all such flags, standards and colors as are taken by the Army from the enemies of the United States. Sec. 428. The Secretary of the Navy shall, from

time to time, cause to be collected and transmitted to him, at the seat of Government, all flags, standards and colors taken by the Navy from the enemies of the United States. Sec. 1554. The Secretary of the Navy shall cause hereafter be taken by the Navy from enemies.

to be collected and transmitted to him, at the seat of Government of the United States, all such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may Sec. 1555. All flags, standards and colors of the description mentioned in the foregoing section, which are now in the possession of the Navy Department, or may hereafter be transmitted to it, shall be delivered to the President for the purpose of being under his direction preserved and displayed in such public place as he may deem

The application of this, law to the rebel flags is clinched by the following decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of "The Venus," (8 Cranch, 253-284):

The national character of the owner at the time of the capture determines its legality, and no future circumstances changing the hostile character of the claimant to that of a friend or subject can entitle him to restitution.

A little examination of this will show that the President has placed himself in a very unpleasant predicament. In the first place he quoted so much of the law as seemed to justify his action in sending the flags back, but omitted that portion which prevented his doing as he desired. The law is so very brief that he cannot avail himself of the flimsy excuse that he had read one portion but not the other. This would be no excuse in any event, because he, above all others, is supposed to be familiar with the entire law. When, therefore, he talks of "considering with more care," it is too transparent to deceive anyone. Gen. Drum says that the matter was before the President for at least six weeks, and during that time it was frequently referred to. Certainly that was ample time to obtain the full meaning of less than 20 lines of printed matter. How does it come that in six weeks he did not find out as much about the law as he did in less than that many hours after the indignant

There is no escape from the conclusion that the President presumed upon the prob able ignorance of the people of an old and seldom-mentioned law. He took his chances that no one would find out that he was violating a statute enacted 73 years ago, and which has not been publicly referred to for an indefinite number of years.

It will be noticed that he manifests no change of heart in the face of the storm raised by his unlawful act. He expresses no regret that he contemplated doing something which he discovers to be exceedingly distasteful to the veterans of the Union, and patriotic people generally, which was a clear violation of law, and for which, had he carried out his intention, he could have been impeached. He has simply come to the "opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by the existing law." He leaves it open whether he may not return the flags in some other way, and directly hints to those who expected to receive them to just be patient and it will probably all come out right. Some way will be found to fix the thing up.

COMRADES:

"The penalty of treason is d---" No; hold on. We forgot. It is to have comprehensive sweep of the National arm, their battleflags sent back to them.

MAKING OF A SCAPEGOAT.

The rebel flag incident gave a startling illustration of the insincerity-to call it by no worse name-of the President and his clique of toadies. The day after the order for the return of the rebel flags became publie in the North, the Administration papers went into ecstacies of adulation over the

The New York Herald had a double-leaded editorial extolling it as "a plan worthy of the President of a united people." The Baltimore Sun spoke of it as the grand act of a grand President of a grand country, and the New York Times and Evening Post, the Boston Herald, the Chicago Times, the St. Louis Republican and the Philadelphia Times tuned their trumpets to the same key, and swelled the chorus. None of them could find words too strong to properly laud the President for conceiving and carrying out so admirable an idea. The President expanded his lungs and inhaled all this sweet incense, as the just appreciation of his most righteous act.

The next day comes a frost, a killing frost. The tornado of wrath from the indignant North struck the White House with the suddenness and power of a fierce Texas norther," beating upon a settler's cabin. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild's ringing speech at Brooklyn, Foraker's trumpet blast in Ohio were answered and repeated by battle clarions from every city and town and village where men dwelt who had fought for the flag from 1861 to 1865.

It was at once seen that a great, a stu pendous blunder had been made. If the President had had the advantages of a military education he could not have executed an "about-face" with more promptness. He was equally prompt in selecting a scapegoat-and it was Adj't-Gen. Drum. The Presidential papers took their cue with equal quickness, and fell upon poor Drum tooth-and-nail. The Associated Press agent was called to the White House, and it was carefully explained to him that the scheme was really Drum's; that it had been a pet crankism of his for years: that he had nearly caught the Arthur Administration ith it; that he had represented to th President that it was a matter of little consequence; that the giving back of the flags had been going on for years in a desultory, informal sort of way, and that it would be better to make a clean sweep, once and for \$500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for all; that, after he had buzzed about the President several times in this way, the latter, engrossed in more important public business, had rather impatiently given him permission to do as he desired, if he was certain he was right, etc.

Upon this theme the Presidential papers enlarged for days-the New York Herald printing sometimes as much as three columns, and the New York Times two columns. The belabored Adjutant-General was styled a "Muffled Drum," a "Base Drum," and finally a "Snare Drum."

Official etiquet and Regular Army usages deter Gen. Drum from making any reply to this, further then was contained in his first statement that the plan was thoroughly approved of by the President.

We do not believe that any genuine Confederate soldier ever felt offended at seeing the captured battleflags "displayed in public place at the seat of Government."

He knows that to get them there cost such fighting as the world never saw before. I was no child's play to take any one of those soiled and tattered banners from the gallant men who rallied around it, and he is proud of the public acknowledgment of this fact, made by the captors in their display of them. If the gallantry of their defenders had not made their capture a splendid achievement no one would care to exhibit them or to look at them. Nearly all the talk of "humiliation" and "insult" comes from superserviceable toadies, who never saw a battle and who think that this sort o

There is another side to this matter which seems to escape public attention. If it i offensive" to the ex-rebels to see their banners hung up in Washington, is it not equally "offensive" to those who were loval during the war to see these emblems of rebellion given honorable display in the State Capitals? The Union veteran visiting Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Atlanta, Tallahas see, Montgomery, Jackson, Little Rock and Baton Rouge has just as much right to have his feelings considered as the ex-rebel visiting Washington. Yet he will find standing in and around those State Houses the statues of men who won distinction leading rebel armies; he will find their portraits, done by the best artists, in prominent places on the walls of the legislative halls, their swords and battleflags tenderly preserved in glass cases, where everybody can see them. He will find the original ordinances of secession in splendid frames in the most conspicuous he turns his eye will rest on some cherished of devotion to the "Lost Cause,"

the great bulk of our people?

We hear no suggestion from any Halfbreed or Mugwump to burn these relics, o these portraits, or to tear down the statues erected to Lee, Calhoun, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, eta.

IF THE comrades had needed any solidifying on the St. Louis matter this flag business would have done it.

SOME "COFFEE BOILERS."

their old yell of "coffee boilers," "bounty jumpers," etc., against those who opposed the return of the flags. Among the more conspicuous of these "coffee boilers" that we now remember are:

Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild, who lost an arm while leading his regiment with brilliant gallantry.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the brave Commander of the Third Corps, and who lost a leg at Gettysburg.

mous Sharpshooters, and who made a splendid fight against Longstreet's whole corps at the beginning of the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Tuttle, of Iowa, who commanded the

2d Iowa when it made the historic charge that sealed the fate of Fort Donelson. Gov. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, who was the first man in his regiment to cross the rebel

Gen. H. V. Boynton, who commanded the 36th Ohio, and was seriously wounded at Chickamauga.

good soldiership rose to the command of the Army of the Frontier. We could extend the list of this kind of

'coffee-boilers" indefinitely, but these are a good sample of the lot.

course of Messrs. Cleveland and Endicott that both of them have held aloof from military men and warlike scenes all their lives, and, therefore, do not appreciate the value of a flag as most people do. They can see in it but little more than a bit of bright-hued bunting, of less utility than a striped awning, and of scarcely more interest. There is something in this excuse. It takes peculiar circumstances to make a man properly appreciate a flag. If, for example, Mesers. Cleveland and Endicott had been marching some day through the pine barrens of Virginia with a thousand other young men, and had suddenly come out into the open to find the woods beyond filled with bad-tempered gentlemen in butternut clothing, over whose heads would float a dingy red rag with blue stars, they would suddenly find the whole universe seemingly center around that insignificant piece of cloth. It would become the vortex of a veritable hell of fire. All the courage, all the pride, all the resolution, all the patriotism of one side would be concentrated upon taking it, and all the desperation, all the instinct of self-preservation, all the chivalric bravery of the other side

A QUESTION OF "OFFENSE."

stuff will ingratiate them with the ex-rebels

places in the State libraries, and wherever | things. battleflag or some other dear relic eloquent

If it be "offensive" to the minority of they wish to. our people who supported the rebellion to know that their captured flags are publicly displayed in Washington, how much more offensive it must be to the great loval maority to see or know of this constant parade of objects associated with the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of the fathers. brothers and sons of those who now form

The Administration papers are setting up

Gen. Berdan, the Commander of the fa-

works on Mission Ridge.

Gov. J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, who by

THE WAY TO UNDERSTAND IT. It has been urged in extenuation of the

would be concentrated in retaining it. As the excitement and fury of battle rose to frenzy there would come an awful two or

three minutes, when the maddened survivors would rush together around the flag, and the bayonet and clubbed musket would do the devil's own work. If Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Endicott happened to be one of the few who escaped death, and who at last, with bayonet-thrust through thigh and musketbullet through lungs, crawled painfully out of the heap of dying, dragging with him the flag-staff, which he had barely strength enough left to wrench from the death-grasp of Special Examiners received. of the rebel color-bearer, he would understand how men feel that a captured flag has

tained for it from the rag-man. THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL. Now, comrades, let us have full meetings at all the Posts to consider the Dependent Pension Bill framed by the G.A.R. National Committee on Pensions, and a unanimous indorsement of it. We know more it is discussed and considered the more certain all will be to arrive at the conclusion that this is the best thing that can be done. It will do more good to a greater number of the most needy and deserving of any measure that can be suggested with any likelihood of becoming successful. If the G.A.R. indorse this bill with unanimity there will be no doubt its success before Congress, and that is what

a value somewhat higher than can be ob-

we all want. Undoubtedly the strongest objection that will be made to the bill is that it does not go far enough. This is something that we all recognize. But it goes as far as it is expedient to go now. After we get it passed, we can consider farther legislation, and then those who have other ideas that they want incorporated into the pension law can have their opportunity. But by all means let us unite now on a Society of the Army of the Tennessee he measure that will do so much good to so | was in favor of its meeting in the Southern many well-deserving men and women.

NO BEARING ON THE CASE.

It has no bearing whatever on the case that the 9th Conn. has given back to the 3d Miss, the flag they captured from them; that a Virginia regiment returned the flag that it captured from the 164th N. Y., and that several other regiments have done similar

That is a matter personal to the regiments most interested. The men who took the flags in open fight may give them back if We are perfectly willing that Messrs. Cleveland, Endicott and Drum shall give

back to the rebels any flags they may have personally captured from them. When it comes to giving back flags that other men have captured, that is a very

"THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER,"

An announcement of the issue of this splendid book-the last literary work of John A. Logan-appears in another column. It is gotten up in superb style, and is a valuable addition to any library.

WE veterans may be a little worse for wear, but we have not lost our old habit of putting our whole minds to a job that we once undertake.

THE New York Times, while lauding the President for his entire course in regard to the rebel battle-flags, has yet sense enough in harmony with the sentiments he expressto see the awful hole in which we would be placed by the proposition to "return them

to their respective States." It says: The Union flags that have come into the possession of the Government might very properly be sent to the Governors of the States from whose troops they were taken, but there is really no offirial in any State that could with propriety be asked to accept Confederate flags. There are no Confederate Governors, there are no Governors having any official connection with the Confederate Governments of 22 years ago. The present Governors may have been in the Confedrate army, but the fact that they are now the Chief Executives of States whose people were at ne time engaged in insurrection, but whose present population is exercising all the privileges and performing all the duties of loyal citizens of the Union, does not make them in any sense proper custodians of flags formerly borne by Confederate armies.

IF Mr. Cleveland really entertains any doubt as to the opinion of the comrades on the propriety of his visiting the National Encampment, we have several thousand letters on our desk which are at his service for the ourposes of information. They are written by men in all parts of the country, and of all shades of politics-by men who do not skulk under a nom de plume, but come out boldly and say what they think over their real names, with their company, regiment and post-office address, and they talk in a way that would tend to make his hair curl if he could read them. In all the lot there are but three who desire him to visit the Encampment.

THE New York World is a pretty earnest supporter of Cleveland's Administration, but it cannot forbear this comment on the

flag incident: the proposal to return the Confederate battleflags was actually discussed at a Cabinet meeting. Whether it was or not, the Administration is placed in an unpleasant position. If, after debate, the Cabinet resolved to permit the return of the flags its reputation for common sense and good judgment must suffer somewhat. If, on the other hand, the President came to a decision on so important a matter without consulting his advisers, he acted in a somewhat precipitate and unwarranted manner. Perhaps it would be just as well to blame it all on Drum, who originated the idea If the "States" could legally raise troops and suggested it to Secretary Endicott.

THE National Administrative Council of the G.A.R. will soon hold a meeting, at which it will Louis. In considering the question it will only be ecessary to remember in behalf of St. Louis that everything is in readiness to give the G.A.R. a nost hospitable reception. -St. Lauis Republican.

The whole matter can be adjusted in a moment by an intimation from Mr. Cleveland that public business will require that he postpone his visit until the holding of the Mississippi Valley Fair or the Carnival. Then St. Louis can get ready to entertain the biggest crowd of veterans seen since the Grand Review in Washington.

THE number of allowances during the week ending June 18 was 3,579, of which 1,705 were original cases, 1,674 Mexican war, 77 increase, and the balance miscellaneous. The applications received were 5,225, of which 897 were original invalid cases, 395 widows, two War of 1812, eight bounty land, eight navy claims, two old war, 409 Mexican service, and 3,504 for increase. Mail matter was received to the number of 50,125 pieces, and there were sent out 36,-691 letters and circulars; 1,048 cases sent out for special examination, and 612 reports

GEN. FAIRCHILD'S speech at Harlem was a bugle blast which rang from one ocean to the other. It was the right thing said in the right way at the right time,-it was a soldierly inspiration,-and proved itself such by the veterans arising as of long line of battle-as long as that which once enveloped and crushed the life out of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It was a sublime spectacle, and sent the stirring blood bounding to the heart of every one who once wore the blue.

THE G.A.R. have ever been ready to go more than half way to meet the ex-Confederates in a manly, soldier-like fraternization as fellow-citizens of a proud country, but to do this they will not abate one jot or tittle of the principles made the supreme law of the land by the stern legislation of the war, nor will they ever consent to have laurels won by themselves and their dead comrades stewed down by a managing politician into a pap with which to coddle those whose votes

SPEAKING of Gen. Sherman's proposition to have the G.A.R. National Encampments held in Southern cities, a correspondent of the New York Sun points out that when Gen. John A. Rawlins was President of the Gen. Sherman succeeded Gen. Rawlins as President upon the latter's death, and has held the office ever since, but there has never been a meeting of the Society in the South since the one in Louisville.

It is a significant fact that all the information about the flag scheme was carefully kept away from the Northern papers as long as possible. The Associated Press dispatches from Washington contained nothing about any such a scheme being contemplated, and the first news that reached the North came from jubilant but indiscreet Southern papers publishing the Adjutant-General's remarkaable letter to the Governors of their States.

GEN. BLACK has received most cordial receptions everywhere during his visit to the West. The veterans recognize the splendid work he is doing for the relief of needy soldiers and those dependent upon them-the best work ever done by any Commissioner of Pensions -and they express their commendation of him with outspoken warmth. He deserves it all.

THE pressure of matter relating to the rebel flag business has compelled the laying over of the second instalments of the "Recollections of a Private" and the "Guntown Trip " until next week.

AFTER all, the act of the President in ordering the return of the flags is directly ed in his letters to the men who unvailed the statues to Calhoun and Albert Sidney Johnston. He extolled the one as a statesman and the other as a General in much more enthusiastic language than any he has ever used in regard to any men who sided with the Union.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND found time and opportunity to write long and carefully. worded letters to the committee who invited him to be present at the unvailing of the Calhoun and Albert Sidney Johnston monuments, but he was too busy to make any reply to the invitation of the Local Executive Committee of the National Encampment, and he was scarcely more courteous to the committee of St. Louis citizens who presented him with an invitation.

Some of the Administration papers are now saying that the blunder would never have been made " if the General of the Army had been consulted." Certainly it would not. Imagine how "Little Phil" would have jumped on such a proposition with both feet. They knew too well that it would never do to let him get an inkling of it. The main trouble with the War Department is now that they are trying to run it independently of the Lieutenant-General.

THE Administration papers are trying to sneer at Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, who committed the grave offense of commencing legal proceedings to prevent the return of the rebel flags. There was no sneering in Bragg's army some years ago at the boy-There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether | Captain, J. B. Foraker, who was the first man in his regiment to leap over the works on Mission Ridge.

To officially recognize that "the respective States" had "volunteer organizations" in the field is to admit at once the legality of the Confederate debt and all the obligations incurred in maintaining the rebellion. for war-making, they could as legally borrow the money to support them.

MR. CLEVELAND'S substitute was a gallant soldier, who fought in the front rank .- St. Louis Re-

This is incorrect. George Brinski, Mr. Cleveland's substitute, promptly secured a detail in the hospital after his muster-in to the service July 6, 1863, and was a nurse from that time till the end of the war. When Richmond fell he was on duty in the General Hospital near City Point.

CORPORAL TANNER made a terrifle point when he suggested that probably the next thing would be an order for the comrades to send back their G.A.R. badges, because they were made from captured rebel cannon! How "odious" will treason be in the

minds of the youth of the South who see the rebel battleflags officially returned by the Government with the compliments of the

THE St. Lous Posts will support Gen Sherman for the next Commander-in-Chief. The New York Posts seem to be uniting on

Gen. H. W. Slocum.

PERSONAL. Dr. Wm. E. Moore, permanent clerk of the Pres byterian Assembly, is Chaplain of the Grand Army Post at Columbus, O. While he is perhaps one of the best posted men on Presbyterian law and order, being the author of the digest, and one of the most active men in the Church, he still can turn aside from these duties to fraternize with the com-

rades of the late war .- Omaha Republican. Gen. Shridan attended the dedication of the Solliers' and Sailors' Monument at New Haven last week. From there he expects to go to Saratoga and Mount McGregor to be present at the Reunion of the Army of the Potomac and of the Cavairy Corps of the Army of the Potomac, of which he

On Sunday, May 15, 1887, Franklin Dart, Superatendent of letter-carriers in the Hartford, Conn., ostoffice, was, after a faithful service of 16 years emptorily discharged by an order from the Deartment at Washington. Mr. Dart was appointed as a letter-carrier in 1871 and served faithfully in that capacity for 10 consecutive years; he was then and has served the public diligently in that office a complaint has ever been made against Mr. Darte he has the well-earned reputation of courtesy, dilirence, honesty and faithful attention to duty, here appears to be no cause for his summary dis-

charge, and his comrades are greatly incensed at the treatment he has received.

MUSTERED OUT. Mock.-At Rochester, N. Y., June 6, Leopold 31. Department of New York. It was his express ook pince under the auspices of said post, and was argely attended by the members and visiting comades and friends. Comrade Mock was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 9th Mich, Cav. in 861. He was shot through both hips at Atlanta, the wound resulting in total blindness and paraiyis of both limbs. During all these years he has een devotedly attended by his faithful wife, and when he had no callers and his wife not otherwise engaged, he would say, "Wife, pick up THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE and read me the letters from the old boys." Among his chief delights was to have the comrades of the Post call upon him at which imes he would tell his army anecdotes and join eartily in the old songs. Only the night before he ied the Sons of Veterans, who were holding a State Encampment here, marched by his reside playing martial music. Mock was sitting propped up in his chair, and his friends and watchers were surprised to see him trying to keep time with his feet and feebly sing "Marching Through Georgia." Though but few comrades personally knew him. by reason of his inability to attend Post meetings, is loss is severely felt by all, and many tears were shed when he was laid to rest.

CONKLIN.—At Alma, Neb., June 9, Thos. J. Conko, aged 50. He was buried by the Masonic Fraternity. He enlisted in Co. F, 38th Ill., and served gal-

He was universally respected, both as a defender of he flag and a citizen. Van Meter Post, No. 94, G.A.R., and W.R.C. turned out to pay the last tribute of respect. Flowers, -Near Springfield, Dak., May 3i, John H. Flowers, Co. E, 138th Ind., aged 4l. He was an honored member of Gen. Steedman Post, No. 38, Department of Dakota. He leaves a wife and four hildren. The funeral services were conducted by

antly three years. He early settled in Harlem Co.,

eb., and acquired a fine farm and city property.

ANDREWS,-In Spring Valley, Dak., May 24, Simon F. Andrews. He was born in Maine in 1817. He enlisted in the 123d Ind. in 1862, was comnissioned Oct. 9, 1862, as Second Lieutenant, and scharged in 1864. He was a charter member of McCook, Past No. 31, at Hurley, Dak., rganized Sept. 5, 1883, STARBERD.—Recently, at Portland, Me., Charles D. Starbird, Co. D. lith Me. He was shot through

out shoulders at Deep Bottom, which left him en-

tirely helpless, both arms being wholly disabled. He was not able even to dress himself. He only received \$16 a month pension until a year ago, when it was increased to \$30. PATTERSON.—Near Point Pleasant, W. Va., June 8. Hesekinh S. Patterson, Corporal, Co. C. 13th W. Va. He was enrolled Sept. 1, 1863, for three years, at Cedar Creek in October, 1864,

and was discharged June 20, 1865. He was wounder Smith, Co. H. 27th Mich. He died of disease contracted in the service. He drew a small pension of 54 a month. He was a worthy member of the Grand Army, a good citizen, and a good soldier. Shadle.—Aaron D. Shadle, Co. F. 46th Hi., died June 5, 1887, at Ingraham. Ill. He was born in Wabash County, Ill., in 1867, and enlisted in 1861,